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DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

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Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Poetry.

O, BRIGHTLY BEAMS THE SUMMER SKY.

O, brightly beams the summer sky,
And rarely blooms the clover;
But the little pool will soon be dry—
The summer soon be over!

O, light and soft the west wind blows,
The flower-bells gently ringing;
But blight will fall upon the rose,
Where now the bee is swinging!

A smile is on the silver stream—
A blush is on the flowers;
But the cloud that wears a golden gleam
Will waste itself in showers!

O, little hearts with gladness rife,
Among the wavy grasses!—
A deeper shade will fold your life
Than o'er the meadow passes!

O, maiden lips! O, lips of bloom!
Unburdened save by singing!
Pale grief shall leave his seal of gloom
Where kisses now are clinging!

O, hope is sweet! O, youth is near!
And love is sweeter, nearer!
O, life is sweet, and life is dear,
But death is often dearer!

O, shield the little hearts from wrong,
While childhood's laugh is ringing!
And kiss the lips that sing the sang,
Before they cease their singing!

O, crown with joys the brows of youth,
Before those brows are older!
O, touch with love the lips of truth,
Before they cease their singing!

For the little pool will soon be dry—
The summer soon be over;
Though brightly beams the summer sky,
And rarely blooms the clover!

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Account by an Eye Witness.

The following report of the horrible massacre in New Orleans, is taken from the correspondence of an eye witness to the Cincinnati Gazette:

"Meantime, that which happend inside the Mechanics' Institute, which had thus become the nucleus of the opening riot—the only available point of refuge for the negroes, and the central object of attack to citizens and rebel soldiers in the uniform of policemen, may be more definitely stated. Within a few moments after the first shot, balls began to strike the building: and under the impulse of the excitement, the members of the Convention all sprang to their feet. On the appeal, however, of some one cooler than the rest, they resumed their seats, determined to wait with dignity the expected attack. Presently a rush was heard at the door below, and then the hasty tramping of many feet on the stairways. Every one supposed this to be a body of the police, though it is now known to have been a party of negroes running from the heavy fire suddenly poured down the streets from the citizens and policemen at the corner of Canal. Momentarily therefore expecting a rush of policemen into the Hall to arrest the members, the Convention deliberated what to do. After a few words, the proposition of Mr. Alfred Shaw. Ex-Sheriff of New Orleans, and a gentlemen of character, prevailed. He was, therefore, deputed to inform the police that inside the Hall no resistance would be made to any legal officers, claiming the right to make arrests. With this message he passed out from the door which he was not destined soon to enter again.

With a white handkerchief in his hand he crossed the outside passage and started down one of the winding staircases. By this time a strong body of police had driven the negroes from the front of the Institute by a sudden dash, and a dozen of them gaining the building, were rushing up the stairs, when they met Mr. Shaw coming down. "Kill him," "There's Shaw, the scoundrel shoot him down," "Let me at him," were the first exclamations, and those below sought to crowd up till they could see to shoot at him. Others said, "No he has a white handkerchief; take him to the station house." Through the hubbub and scuffle Shaw succeeded in making them understand his message. "That's right, let them surrender peaceably," said some. Kill that d——d scoundrel Shaw,," exclaimed others. Meantime two policemen, seizing him firmly, and another forcing his way through the crowd and keeping assailants off, they succeeded in reaching the pavement. Here a mingled mob of citizens, policemen and negroes—the latter mostly in the side alleys or in door yards—were exchanging shots. A rush was made for Shaw, the moment he appeared in the custody of the policemen, and the fire was concentrated upon him. Presently a ball struck him in the shoulder, and there was every indication that in a moment or two longer he would certainly be killed, when the policemen dodging around a corner, hustled him off to the jail, when, without charge or commitment, wounded and exhausted, he was thrown into a cell.

The firing continued about the Mechanics' Institute, spread toward the river along Canal and Common streets, and even broke out in the square back of the Institute, along Carondelet. The fighting negroes did not spread in this way, but the mob followed every prisoner whom the policemen led off, and attacked, on sight, every negro found in the vicinity. The body servant of Humphrey Marshall was thus pursued and fired at along Carondelet, in his master's sight. A moment later another unarmed negro, apparently belonging to one of the adjacent offices, seeming to think the street no place for him, began to run. In an instant two policemen and a score of citizens were after him, the policemen firing as they ran. Five shots were fired, and the negro fell pierced with three.

But this was only the by-play, and scenes like this were occurring in a dozen different places. The Mechanics' Institute was still the central point. The police and citizens had possession of the lower story of the staircases. The Sergeant-at-Arms had barricaded the doors to the chamber of the Convention when Shaw went out. The police charge that the negroes in the lobby of the chamber began firing from the windows upon the members of their force in the street. It is certain that they were firing at the windows of the Convention, and that the negroes in the alleys and door yards were firing at them, and that brickbats were also freely flying. A considerable number of citizens had joined the police force and about the Institute; and great crowds, gathered at the corners of Canal and Common, and along the route to the City Hall, were firing at or rushing upon the few prisoners brought along.

Finally a crowd of policemen and citizens made a rush at the doors of the Convention chamber and broke them down. The exact order of what immediately followed no man can tell. It is only certain that as they entered the attacking party delivered a volley into the huddled mass of members and spectators, which killed and wounded several, and received one, severely wounding some of the policemen and killing some of the citizens. Each side charged that the other fired first, and whether from testimony of participants or from the sound of the volleys, it seems impossible to reach any other conclusion that they were nearly or quite simultaneous.

There followed a series of short and bloody individual conflicts. Negroes were shot down, members of the Convention wounded and arrested, and the scenes of violence in the streets intensified tenfold as persons began to emerge from the building.

Standing all this moment in the highest verandah of Victor's restaurant, looking directly down the street to the Institute, was a late Major General of the United States service. He saw four policemen bear out the seemingly lifeless body of Dr. Dostie, an earnest, sincere, perhaps fanatical member of the Convention, a prominent Free Mason, and a gentleman against whose private character no charge was ever made. His head hung down till it almost dragged on the pavement; blood was streaming from his wounds and marking the path by which he was borne. Around this inanimate body the crowd rushed and blasphemed, or laughed and cheered. At last a cart was reached, and the body was thrown in, when a more determined rush than any previous one was made, and the rioters broke through. Before the cart could be started, several blows had been rained upon the bleeding body, and the General felt sure that as one man's hand descended he caught the gleam of a knife.

The news flew among the rioter that Dr. Dostie was killed, and it was everywhere received, many squares off, even where people had scarcely became inflamed with the fever of the massacre, with expressions of satisfaction and positive delight.

Meanwhile, returning from Canal street up Carondelet, I had just secured a place on the verandah of a friend's room, near the corner of Common, when great cheers came up from the Institute, and a dense mob crowded along Common street toward the St. Charles Hotel. As they approached we could make out four policemen with cocked revolvers, and in their midst, with hat knocked off, with coat nearly torn from his shoulders, with blood clotted over his head and about his neck, with citizens rushing at him, striking at him, shouting, "kill him," partly limping and partly jerked along by the infuriated policemen, came Michael Hahn, ex-member of the United States House of Representatives, ex-Governor of Louisiana, and United States Senator from the Legislature of Louisiana—the man to whom Abraham Lincoln confidentially wrote that "negro suffrage might yet in some hour of peril, help to keep the jewel of Liberty in the family of Freedom!" In ten minutes he was lying bleeding and feverish, in a cell of the city jail! "He was more scared than hurt," is the cool comment of the "leading journal" this morning.

A little later came the only stroke of the comic in all this sad tragedy. The boaster of the Convention, the hero who would do and dare and die for his new born love for negro suffrage, had not yet been found. Arrayed in spotless white he had been seen to enter the Chamber before the opening of the Convention, but since the firing began, no eye of negro had been cheered, no heart of Convention member nerved, no soul of policeman inflamed by the radiant sight of R. King Cutler. The last member had been driven out to the mob, and the last negro stabbed; the Chamber was occupied only by the police, the other rioters and the dead; but still the hero was missing. At last a bright thought struck a policeman. He explored the chimney. Its throat was narrow, and King Cutler's body was large, and so, instead of being quite swallowed up, there he stuck! In a moment a nondescript figure came up the street, between policemen and rioters, all so amused that for the moment, they lost their appetite for murder. Republican or not, King Cutler was *black*. His white hat, jammed down over his blackened nose and ears, like a half painted ship, was already colored, fore and aft. His white coat hung down all black behind. His sparkling shirt front presented a fitting stripe to correspond. The waistband of his voluminous pantaloons—but alas! that was where he struck; and so must I.

The Convention had been thoroughly broken up an hour ago—if that were the object of Mr. John T. Monroe and his rebel soldier policemen. The negro procession had been scattered, its leaders killed, and dozens of innocent negroes struck by the same hopeless fate, if *that* were their object. But still the authorities and the citizens continued the riot.

An innocent negro, carrying a roll of cotton samples under his arm, quietly passed the St. Charles Hotel. Four hackmen pounced upon him, began beating the nonresistant, and collected a crowd. A policeman rushed up, and without a word of inquiry discharged every barrel of his revolver at the prostrate negro, who kept crying, "Arrest me, I've done nothing; arrest me, but for God's sake don't kill me in cold blood." To the amazement of all, every shot missed him. "But," exclaimed a reputable citizen—let the expression be set down forever to his honor with those who know him—"if I'd had a pistol, I'd have killed the miscreant policeman."

Carts were constantly passing, laden with the bodies of murdered negroes. In one I counted six; many had two and three. All were greeted with laughter; occasionally one evoked a cheer. Now and then a carriage passed with some wounded white man, and not unfrequently the crowds would make a rush upon him to see if he were one of the obnoxious radicals.

Meantime, the fighting negroes retreating below Canal street, into the French quarter of the city, had once or twice reorganized and made charges on the police in the hope of rescuing some of their friends or avenging their death. In the course of the afternoon between twenty and thirty policemen were thus wounded. The number on the other side can only be given by conjecture. Wherever a negro, either entirely peaceable or by accident cut off from his comrades, was found, he was pursued, and if possible shot.

One fell thus near the noted millinery shop of Madame Sophia, a few doors below Blelock's bookstore. A gentleman—so far as clothes go, and general demeanor—stepped out from the sidewalk, and devoted a minute or two to vigorously kicking the dead body. A bystander made some expression of horror and disgust, when a policeman turned sharp on him with, "Are you one of them, *say?*" He protested that he was not. "He lies, exclaimed another, "*he's a Yankee soldier*!" The luckless person protested that he was not; the policeman fiercely questioned him, and at last allowed him to escape on the express ground that he "guessed he wasn't a Federal soldier after all." This occurred in sight and hearing of at least one late General of our army, who, stood on an adjacent upper verandah.

It was nearly or quite four o'clock. There were artillery, cavalry and black and white infantry within an hour's call. There was a General of the Unitee States Volunteers in command, and, during the unexpectedly prolonged absence of Sheridan in Texas, he was in supreme command. But he was not merely a General of volunteers. He was one of the highest officers in the Freedmen's Bureau. His uniform made it his duty to maintain order; but his special position made it his special duty to see that the freedmen under his direct personal charge were not causelessly butchered by paroled rebel soldiers. Yet he did nothing! One late Major General of our volunteers sought in vain to gain admission to his closely guarded house. Two others persisted till they got in and demanded the cause of his amazing inaction. He didn't know that there was anything requiring his intervention! Not to know that was to be an idiot. Not to act upon it was to be an eunuch.

Finally, as it should seem, he was bullied into acting. Passing down Carondelet with a friend, as late, I should judge, as between four and five, we came out into Canal, just as the mob was shooting down a helpless, solitary negro, who was vainly attempting to dash across the street to a place of safety. Turning from the devlish sight we saw toward the river, beyond Canal street, the fluttering of a single guidon. And in a moment Mower, a soldierly General was there, with a hastily gathered little staff. He rode across by the Clay statue, but that moment the mob shot down another negro. In an instant a section of artillery—regulars, I should think—dashed up and as the pieces were unlimbered and wheeled upon the mob a panting negro saved his life by darting to the guns.

My companion and myself "moved on." In less than a square a regiment in blue—thank God for the color at last!—came up Canal street on the double quick, and obliquing from side to side, left no rioters behind the artillery.

There were a few straggling shots through the evening, but that was the end of the riot.

A Union ex-Major general walked down an hour later, to demand of Mayor Monroe, in the name of common decency and humanity, the release from the stifling jail where these wounded men still lay, of Governor Hahn, Sheriff Shaw, Dr. Dostie, A. P. Field, and the rest. He was met by the smiling Mayor with the inquiry if the "thing hadn't been pretty well done?" While he was getting his question fitly answered, in walked Cavalry Kautz.

"Is this Mr. Monroe?"

"Yes, sir."

"I am directed, sir, to relieve you of any duties as mayor of this city, and assume command as military governor of New Orleans! Yourself and other officials will await and obey my orders."

In a moment he received his first order. It was to accompany an aid, and see to it that the members of the Convention and other innocent citizens should be released instantly.

GEN. LOGAN'S VIEWS.

Gen. John A. Logan made a spirited speech at the "soldiers Reunion," held at Salem, Ill., on the 4th of July. Speaking of the seceded States, he said.—

"I do not see why the people should be in any hurry to require them to be represented. They declined to be represented for four years; but the very moment they laid down their arms, they say, 'Why we waut members in congress; we want part of the foreign missions; we want the officers of the law to be distributed among us; we want our rights., They talk of rights! Well, so might a horse thief, at the very time he is being tried get up before the judge, after the proof has been given showing that he had stolen the horse, and say, 'Judge I want my rights!, The judge would say, My dear friend, you will get them in a few minutes. I think that the jury will send you to the penitentiary for twenty years.'

"Oh! they want their rights,—rights that they forfeited, rights that they are not entitled to rights that they denied to themselves by their own act of treason. They tried to destroy the Government, and denied its authority by their acts, and thus lost all the rights that they had in this land. And now instead of marching up with a pardon in one pocket and a certificate of election in the other, demanding what they call their rights, what ought they to do? They ought to be on their knees, imploring this great and glorious Government to be magnanimous, and offer them that clemency which our gallant honest, and faithful President, Abraham Lincoln, offered to them so often and which they so often refused. * * * I do not want to be their executioner; but I do want to do a few things as one of the American people, as one of the loyal citizens of this land, as a man who has as much right as anybody else, and no more to claim the exercise of certain rights and privileges in this country that loyal men are entitled to. I want to be recognized in this land as a soldier of the Republic of the United States and not a disgraced man. I want to be recognized at the same time as a man who has done more for his country than a traitor. I want it to be so in this land that Gen. Sherman may stand here to day before the American people in a prouder light, higher socially, morally, politically, and every way than does Joe Johnston, the man that fought against him in the armies of treason.

"That is what I want to see. I want to see treason made odious, and loyalty made respectable."

His talk about Jeff. Davis was plain enough as will be seen from the following specimen:—

"Now that Davis, the head of the Rebellion, is in prison at Fortress Monroe for his offences against this Government, they begin to speak of his case. They grow sympathetic in reference to his punishment. They must examine him every week to see whether his health is improving or declining They must have a continual report: and, if he is a little declining, they give him the right to go where he pleases in and around the fortifications.

"If they keep him pretty close for a day or two, a few gentlemen go there to see whether or not the country is ripe for bailing him out. When they put a finger on the pulse of the nation, the pulse begins to beat up to fever heat. *If they attempt to bail him out, there will be such a howl through the land that these men will tremble in their boots.*"

THE SERVICES AND THE PLEA OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

What, then, are the services of the Democratic party for which it should be again intrusted with the direction of the government? The history of thirty years answers. Its service consists in having strengthened, by every appeal to passion, ignorance, and cowardice, the only aristocratic class in the United States, and an aristocracy founded upon the degradation of labor. Its service consists in a systematic debauchery of the national conscience; in a fierce denial of the fundamental principle of the Republic—the equality of rights; in an attempt, under the forms of law, and by means of blood and terror, to fasten slavery upon Kansas; and when the people, at last aroused to the fearful truth, constitutionally cast that party from power, its crowning service consists in rushing to arms, and seeking, by the most desperate and prolonged struggle, to overthrow the government. The Democratic party, whose conspiracy against the equality of rights has been foiled both in the field and at the polls, now turns to the American people, who have been its spectators and victims, and informs them that it is the only safe and patriotic and conservative and conciliatory and Union-loving party in the land.

These being its services, what is its plea? The Democratic plea is that the Union party intends to consolidate the government, and its argument is two fold: first that the national authority is now more evident than ever before; and, second, that the dominant party aims to destroy State rights. As to the first argument, it is enough to say that the nation, having been forced into a tremendous war by the party of its accusers, has established a system of internal taxation to pay the cost, and that the system is necessarily complicated and requires a multitude of agents. For the second argument, the simple truth is that the loyal people of the United States in Congress prefer to delay the reception of representatives from the late rebellious section until they are persuaded that they can be safely admitted; and have proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing that the late rebels shall not have gained political power by rebellion. And while these are its acts, the Union party is inspired by the most earnest desire to secure equal rights before the law, and to found the Union upon the only sure basis of justice.

Such are the offences for which the Democratic party urges that the Union party should be overthrown. It desires that citizens who rebel shall gain no political advantage by rebellion, and it wishes to defend the equal rights of all citizens of the United States. For this it is arraigned by the opponents of the war and the traducers of Abraham Lincoln; and it is to such allies that William Henry Seward gives his hand.
—*G. W. Curtis.*

MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.

Queen Victoria's eldest son—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter, and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose youngest brother Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena.

2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same of King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer.

3. Prince Alexander, of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice the Queen's second daughter.

4. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Albert's brother, and brother-in-law to the Qeen, holds command in the King of Prussia's army now invading Hanover, which kingdom, by the way, until the accession of her Majesty, formed part of the territories of the kings of England. And lastly, Prince Teck, recently married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambrige, held a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria.

Effects of the European War.

Speculating upon this, the "Journal of Commerce" says:

"If we accept the verdict of European critics, the downfall of the Austrian empire has virtually been accomplished. The prestige of the ancient house of Hapsburg, as representing a great military power, is done away. The German Confederation is destroyed. Simultaneously, the Kingdom of Italy is coming forward to enter the first rank among the governments of Europe. Prussia, in like manner, wheels into line, a great Protestant power, second to no other. All this may yet be changed, but it is the summing up of the leading journals upon the case in its present aspect. These events are full of significance. Victor Emanuel still rests under the ban of papal excommunication; and yet he is about to hold in his hand the key of Rome. Pius IX. cannot contemplate this truth with any degree of satisfaction, and the calamity which has befallen Austria, always the faithful son of the Church, is no less afflictive to the Holy Father. It was Austria that upheld the concordat with steadfast fidelity. Astria has contributed liberally in response to every call of the papal treasury. What may be the consequences of suddenly striking away this substantial support, and of advancing—in a manner so marvelous and so sudden—Victor Emanuel and his ally to the pinnacle of political power, time alone can reveal. Had King William and his influential minister, Bismark, manifested a disposition less arbitrary—less hostile to constitutional government—there would be more reason to hope that the interests of civil and religious liberty would be observed by the marvelous changes. At present we can only wait for, without daring to predict, the result."

FAST HORSES AND WOMEN AT SARATOGA—The moral atmosphere of Saratoga is badly tainted this season, if the accounts of newspaper gossip writers are to be relied upon. Saratoga is always remarkable for its fast horses and handsome women, but this year it seems to outshine itself with a pretty large spice of immorality thrown in. There has been a partial clearing out of the fast men and females who joined the crowd gathered together by the races, and the prospect for a more desirable class of visitors is not thereby improved. Queer stories are afloat concerning some of the women who are figuring in the annual saturnalia, but queer as they are, they are true. One of them is the driver of a carriage and horses which cost $2,200. Another fair but frail creature purchased $3,500 worth of jewelry at Tiffany's, and paid cash down for it in gold. She is a great beauty, and it may be no wonder, therefore, that at least two grayhaired Wall street brokers are among her most obedient servants.

A Most Excellent Parallel.

The Worcester Spy, in a recent editorial, after speaking of "the mischievous temper of the Executive," goes on to say.—

"But suppose that Washington, instead of being the peerless patriot that he was, had turned his back upon his fellow patriots before he had been three months in his seat; that he had sought his counsellors among those who had speculated in the liberties, and grown rich upon the blood of his countrymen; that, not content with surrounding himself with the tories and cowboys of the Revolution, he had offered the additional affront to the country of making them the favorite objects of this bounty; that, in the distribution of his patronage, he had passed by the brave men who followed him in his dreary winter march to the Delaware, or fought with him on the fateful or glorious fields of that long war, in order to reward those who deserted the colonies in the night of their bitter need; if Washington had been such a traitor, James Madison would have said, Let my hand be palsied, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, before I encourage this infamous thing.

"Yet here is an Executive, to whom the interests and the liberties of twenty millions of people were too generously entrusted, using the power which they gave him, not only to humiliate them, but to raise up a power in the Government infinitely worse than the toryism of the revolutionary period and striving by intimidation and the imposition of strange and odious tests to make every man subsisting upon his favor subservient to his will. If any prophet could have revealed to that first Congress the events transpiring under the patient eyes of this generation, its record on the question would never have been made. And even as it stands, it is to be regarded only as the opinion of men wise according to their light liable to be reversed like all fallible opinions upon just occasion, and not as an iron rule for all coming time."

MORE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES.—The New York *Herald* announces the organization in that city of two more revolutionary societies. One of them, "The Canadian Independence Association," though not at present publicly announced, is known to be composed of many of the most intelligent and influential Canadian residents in New York. They are desirous of seeing Canada completely severed from the British empire as they consider her being subject to such a bellicose power has entailed on her considerable expense and anxiety without a possibility of receiving an equivalent, but on the contrary, the apalling prospect of being made the battle ground for England and the United States to settle their little difficulties about the Trent and Alabama affairs, and also to be subjected to Fenian raids on account of her connection with that Government. The members seem to think that the *psuedo* "glorious privilege" of being part of the empire whose flag has "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,, as not being eminently conducive to Canada's fame, but decidely detrimental to her fortune. There is also a rumor that a Cuban association is on the tapis for the purpose of advocating and promoting Cuban independence. It is to be supported and fostered by citizens ot the South American republics resident in New York. The members complain that the country is preyed upon by Spanish officials, and that their conservative ideas are obstacles in the way of the interests and progress in civilization of the country. The Canadian association is modelled after an organization of a similar nature formed in Manchester England, during the recent war, and called the "Southern Independence Association."

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN THE GERMAN WAR.—The Paris *Monde*, the Catholic organ has the following:—"Prussia becomes a great power.—In the German struggle there exists a religious element which it is important to disenage.—Prussia represented the the Protestant element and around her were grouped all the interests appertaining to that faith; whilst on the contrary, all Catholic sympathies attached themselves to Austria. By the Treaty of Westphalia, Protestantism took right of citizenship in Germany and established itself there on a footing of equality with Catholicism. The victory of Prussia overthrows this equilibrium; the Catholic influence exercised by Austria in Italy and Germany is henceforth destroyed and it cannot be restored without a long series of contests.

KIDNAPPING NEGROES.—We are now assured from the Navy Department that this odious and infamous traffic not only did exist, but has been persisted in, in face of the measure passed to prevent it. The United States sloop "Augustine" has overhauled and captured in Pensacola Bay, a slaver, having on board one hundred and fifty freedmen, secured at Mobile and bound for Cuba. It has been customary, we are told, to enlist colored laborers about Mobile, run them up the railroad to Greenville, Ala., switch on the Pensacola road, and run down to a plantation in Florida, near the Escalabia river, place the negroes upon flatboats, float down to tide water, ship them on board sloops, and, passing by Pensacola gain the sea, and land their human freight in slavery. Parties in New Orleans, Mobile and New York are implicated in the affair.—*New York Tribune.*

☞A very curious event occurred in Hungary during a bear hunt. A very savage she bear had just been mortally wounded, when all at once a young girl, about twelve years of age, rushed out of the thicket and threw herself upon the expiring beast, giving utterance to the most lamentable cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured, by means of chords and nets. It has been discovered that a peasant woman, some twelve years ago, lost her child, a little girl, on the confines of the forest, and has never since been able to obtain any tidings of her. A certain Countess Eldœli has taken the little girl under her care, and is obliged to feed her with roots, honey and raw meat—the usual food of bears. It will be most interesting to discover, when the child has received an education and her mental faculties begin to develop themselves, if she will remember her former state, and be able to give an account of her life in the forest.

☞Sydney E Morse, of New York, has just patented a curious philosophical instrument which is called a bathometer. You throw it overboard with its appendages, in the ocean, where the water is miles deep. It goes down like a shot, and as soon as it touches bottom, it turns and comes back to the surface. You pick it up and the true depth of the water at the point where it struck the bottom is seen on the scale of the bathometer, just as you see the degree of heat on the scale of the thermometer.

THE first regular shop for the sale of horse meat was opened in Paris on the 9th of july.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	8000

ADVICE TO BOYS.—1. Seize every opportunity of improving your mind. 2. Be careful who are your companions. 3. To whatever occupation you may be called as a means of obtaining a livelihood, determine to understand it well and to work hard at it. 4. Accustom yourself to act courteously to every one. 6. Carefully avoid all extravagant habits. 6. Determine to possess a character for honesty. 7. Cultivate a strict regard for truth. 8. If your parents are living, do your utmost to promote their happiness and comfort. 9. Be a respecter of religion and do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. 10. Recollect your progress in life must depend on your own exertions. 11. Be strictly temperate in all things. 11 Avoid all obscene conversation. 13. Be especially regardful of the Sabbath, and on no account desecrate it. 14 Make yourself useful.

THE unpardonable offence of Mr. Gladstone is said to be that he neither got himself born nor got himself married into any of the thirty one great governing families of England. It is true that he is wealthy, that his father was a baronet, that the associations of his life have been aristocratic; yet he is neither a Cavendish, nor a Courtney, nor a Stanley, nor a Cecil.

IN Germany the devastations of war are visible on all sides. The Zoological Garden at Dresden has been destroyed. The smaller animals were given away or turned loose; the larger beasts were killed, and the ground has been leveled for a fortification. It is apprehended that the fine Zoological Gardens of Cologne will suffer the same fate.

CAPTAIN Judkins, of the Cunard steamer "Scotia," which lately made the trip across the Atlantic in just about eight days sailing time, has now, for nearly thirty years, plied the great Atlantic steam Ferry. and "none but himself has been his parallell.' He has fairly won the title of "Commodore of the Atlantic."

MR. CLYMER, in his Reading speech a few days ago, had much to say about "our sufferings" during the war. He is supposed to have had in his eye some hundreds of the Clearfield patriots, and other skulkers in Canada, who have come forth from their hiding places to receive the congratulations and commisseration of their candidate, and in return to give him their support.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

INFORMATION of a character which cannot be doubted, has been received in official circles that Napoleon has agreed to disband twenty thousand French troops in Mexico to allow them to enlist in Maximilian's Foreign Legion.

THE reports of the Louisiana cotton crop are favorable. A few cotton worms appeared, but occasioned no damage. The cotton blooms are abundant and fine.

A dispatch from Leavenworth says that the Sioux have already commenced murdering on the Smoky Hill route. Three Ohioans were killed while halting. The Indians have notified the settlers to leave.

THE Concord *Monitor* states that two guests at the Presby House, Bradford, took seven hundred and forty-two deep water perch and pickerel from Bradford Pond on Saturday last.

A YOUNG lady having "set her cap" for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them comforted her with these words: "Never mind, Mollie, there is as good a fish in the sea as ever was caught." "Mollie knows that," replied her little brother, "but she wants a whale."

"WHAT ugly, carroty headed little brat is that madam? Do you know his name?

"Why—yes—that is my youngest son?"

"You don't say so—indeed!—why what a dear!" This is the fashionable, scientific way of backing right spuare out.

A YOUNG lady made a promise to her grand-mamma that she would never marry a certain obnoxious person "on the face of the earth." The old woman died and the young girl with her heretofore obnoxious lover repaired to the depths of Mammoth Cave, Ky., where they were joined together.

AN extravagant man having built a costly mansion, remarked to a friend, as he was moving into it—

"Now everything will go like clock work."

"Yes," was the reply, "it will be tictic."

A schoolmaster lately illustrated the necessity of corporal punishment for the correction of juvenile depravity, with the remark that "the child, when once started in a course of evil conduct is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the 'switch' to get it off."

MRS. Wiggles expressed her disappointment the other day on taking up the paper thus:

"Lor' sakes, there aint a single living person dead that I know. It seems to me there aint no news in this, ere paper."

☞A down East editor wants to know why editors are not blessed with donation visits as clergymen are; for editors it is well known, are proverbial for their kindness of heart, works of benevolence, and excessively tender disposition to anybody and everybody who has an awfully dull axe to grind.

☞The following anecdote is told of Daniel O'Connell. Meeting a prolific pamphleteer, whose productions generally found their way to the butterman, he said, "I saw something very good in your new pamphlet this morning." "Ah!" replied the gratified writer, "what was it?" "A pound of butter," was the reply.

☞The following advertisement exhibits a good specimen of the *misarrangement* of words: "Lost!—A small lady's watch with a white face; also, two ivory young lady's work-boxes. A mahogony gentlemen's dressing case, and a small pony, belongingin to a young lady, with one eye."

☞A prudish spinster, in describing what kind of a man her husband would have to be, said that she would require of him not only to be "strictly religious," but also of "good moral character.

☞Some men keep very savage dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite" may get it outside the door.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY AUGUST 17, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.
SENATOR,
Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.
ASSEMBLY,
Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.
SHERIFF,
Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.
POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

THE UNION PARTY vs. THE PRESIDENT.

It is sometimes asked by the unsophisticated or hypocritical, why does the Union party oppose the President? That the President long ago deserted the Union party, repudiated its platform and his own former words and deeds and cast himself into the arms of the copperheads and rebels is too plain a proposition to admit of a doubt, or require an argument for its demonstration. A more pertinent question is why do they direct their main force against the President and not against the Copperhead party. To ask is to answer in this case also. The Copperhead party without the assistance of the President and the use of the public patronage is so utterly incapable of making a respectable contest that the alliance with the President is the only hope of keeping up its organization. All hope, that the rebels and copperheads have of restoration to political power centres in the President. It is, therefore, the business and duty of the Union party to expose the perfidy of the President, to demonstrate his complicity with rebels and traitors, to warn the people against his hypocritical professions of loyalty and to oppose him and his policy as the bulwark of rebel and copperhead hopes. Andy Johnson demolished, and copperheadism falls to the ground a hopeless, helpless, unwieldy mass of treason and corruption, so disgusting to all true men that they will shun it as a pestilence. It is Andy Johnson and his policy that have warmed into life once more the spirit of rebellion, that have winked at the persecution of Union men throughout the South, that have aided and abetted the indiscriminate massacre of Union men at New Orleans and arrested and imprisoned the loyal Governor of Louisiana and placed in authority over him a pardoned rebel. It is Andy Johnson with his satellites that now essays to unite the copperheads of the North with the unrepentant rebels of the South in the Philadelphia Convention and thence to inaugurate a crusade throughout the North against the very men who through the fearful struggle of five long years preserved our national integrity. It is through the assistance of Andy Johnson that the Southern rebels hope to inaugurate a civil war in the North and to deluge our own peaceful, happy homes with fraternal blood, as already openly declared by various Southern papers and reiterated by their copperhead allies in the North. It is through the connivance of Andy Johnson that Union blood has flowed like water in the streets of New Orleans and remains to-day unavenged. It is through the connivance of Andy Johnson that the attempt was made to massacre a portion of the Union men attending the Convention at York, Pennsylvania. With facts such as these staring us in the face, who can doubt the necessity for a determined effort of all loyal men by word and deed in every lawful way to oppose the President's Policy. A policy, whose only and legitimate result will be to restore to authority with increased power and privilege the men who two short years ago were leaders in the effort to destroy our Union, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of our brethren and who still defiantly declare that they are ready to precipitate upon the country another civil war for the purpose of establishing Southern supremacy. Such facts as these must satisfy the most incredulous that in a determined opposition to and thorough defeat of Andy Johnson and his policy, as the head and front of the tripartate coalition of copperheads, doughfaces and rebels, is our only hope of future peace, prosperity and happiness.

☞ The Secretary of the Radical county Convention, has not yet dared to make any explanation of the manner in which Col. Filler was counted out of the nomination. Is the matter inexplicable?—*Gazette*, Aug. 10.

The Secretary, that our complaisant co'emporary refers to above, and to whom he has referred frequently lately, in his over anxiety to irritate a sensitiveness which he supposes might have annoyed Col. Filler, who was unsuccessful in his Legislative aspirations, left the county a few days after the Convention, and has located in Baltimore, Maryland. He, of course, does not see the *Gazette*, and is, therefore, unaware of the awkward position in which this self-constituted vindicator of the rights of gentlemen who are before the public for office, with equal claims and unsuccessful, would place him. No one has felt sufficient interest in the absurd statements of the *Gazette* to explain that Col. Filler received a less number of votes than Capt. Stuckey, and was consequently not declared nominated. It was thought that even the editor of the *Gazette* might comprehend this; however, since it appears that he does not, we will try to relieve his obtuseness, by giving him to understand that if Col. Filler had received all the votes on the second ballot that he received on the first, with several additional, without any of those who voted for him on the first ballot deserting him, he would have been nominated, but here is where the secret lies. The vote was taken *viva voce*, and the tallies of the President of the Convention and others corresponded fully with the votes announced by the Secretary. It is not our business to say who transferred their votes from Col. Filler to Capt. Stuckey; it is enough for us to know that it was done.

Will the Gazette now in return for the information which we have given be kind enough to tell us who defeated WILLIAM KEYSER, *who was a candidate before the last Copperhead county Convention for Sheriff? Do tell us.* PERHAPS MR. SHANNON COULD TELL. *It might be possible that Thomas Reighard and several others, who were candidates, would like to know who beat them. Please explain. DO.*

HON. WM. H. KOONTZ.

The counties comprising the 16th Congressional District have unanimously declared in favor of Hon. Wm. H. Koontz as the candidate of the Republican Party, for this distinguished position. This is an honor of which any individual might be proud. It is a just tribute to one of our best men. This action of the entire district obviates the necessity for a conference, and we place his name at our mast-head accordingly. We have every assurance that the General will carry the district by at least one thousand majority. If Mr. Sharpe has sought the nomination with the expectation of being elected, his friends should at once undeceive him. There is no more prospect for him than there would be for B. F. Meyers, or O. E. Shannon, or any other representative man of the Copperhead Party who has served the rebels long and well. The man who claimed to be a supporter of the Government, during the rebellion, and at same time acted with that Party, particularly if he were a man of character and standing, and controlled its organization, will be held equally responsible with those who resisted the measures for the overthrow of the rebellion, as Mr. Sharpe will learn before the close of the canvass.

The last *Repository* has the following comment upon the action of Franklin county:

"THE official declaration of the Union men of Franklin county in favor of the re-nomination of Gen. Wm. H. Koontz as the Union candidate for Congress, obviates the necessity for a conference, and we accordingly place his name in the list of Union nominees.

"His voluntary re-nomination by the united voice of the Union Party of the district is indeed a rare compliment, and it clearly foreshadows the fixed determination of the loyal men to elect him by a triumphant majority. He is a faithful, industrious and in all respects, a most creditable representative, and he well merits the high distinction the party has conferred upon him."

The Gettysburg *Star* speaks thus in regard to the action of Adams county:

"Hon. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset, was nominated by acclamation for Congress, and the nomination, no doubt, will be ratified by the district Conference, the other counties having already declared in his favor. We need say nothing in regard to Gen. KOONTZ. He is known throughout the district as a man of marked ability, high-toned and honest. He was fairly elected two years ago to the same position, but through intrigue and conspiracy he was kept out of his seat until a few weeks before the adjournment of Congress. We congratulate our citizens, as well as Gen. KOONTZ, upon his re-nomination. Let either McSherry, Sharpe or Coffroth be pitted against him and the result will be the same. The outraged citizens of the district will have a chance to vindicate justice and administer a scathing rebuke to the advocates of treason, and the defenders of deserters, and our district will once more be represented by a gentleman, a scholar and a loyal man."

☞ The old-fashioned caricature of Brother Jonathan, with pigeon tailed coat, too short in the waist, sleeves hardly passing the elbows, and pantaloons scarcely forming a connexion between waist coat and boot tops, formed a picture well calculated to excite one's risibilities. But if some happy delineator of comicalities would give us an illustration of the desperate exertions of the modern Democracy to compress the continental proportions of the United States of 1866, into the narrow limits of the unamended Constitution of 1789, the Brother Jonathan of ancient days would be cast entirely in the shade. Won't the Comic Artist of Harper's Weekly try his hand?

☞ The elements composing the Philadelphia Convention now in session, consists of rebels Copperheads, and Place Hunters. Soldiers and those who supported the government during the rebellion, do not mingle in the miserable conglomeration.

THE HARRISBURG FIZZLE.

The grandest fizzle of the age was the Soldier's Clymer Convention which assembled in Harrisburg the other week. After the most vigorous drumming in the history of politics there were all told 300 rank and file in the procession. Now when it will be remembered that Pennsylvania furnished over 362,000 soldiers for the war, and according to Mr. Sharpe's statement there are 30,000 deserters in this State, is it not altogether humiliating? Why there wasn't over a decent number of the deserters out. Alas, Poor Clymer! these significant signs of the times must be most embarrassing.

THE organs of the Copperhead party are very much concerned in regard to the future of the Negro. These jealous creatures appear to fear that under the judicious control of the philanthropists of the country the poor Negro will supercede them in the affections of the people. It may be even so. And if the Negro should come out a little ahead in the race of the next generation the Copperheads will not have very far to go to adapt themselves to a system of slavery. They have been down to it politically long ago. The Negro will not be a harder master to them, we feel confident, than their southern masters have been for years. At present, we must confess, the prospect for the Copperheads is not any too good, and if we were betting characters, we would feel disposed to bet, on the African.

INCREASING—Copperhead thirst for the blood of loyal men. Emulating the example of their prototypes, the New Orleans rebels, the Copperheads of York county embraced the occasion of the late Union Soldier's Convention at York, as a favorable opportunity, to try their hands at mobbing and murdering Union men. The Cops did their best, but there were too many of the boys who wore the blue in attendance, who soon compelled them to skedaddle. Though no one was killed, several persons were severely wounded, The Cops lacked not the will; the power alone was wanting to re-enact the massacre of New Orleans. Is the reign of terror, threatened by the Copper-Johnsons and rebels to be inaugurated already? Union men beware! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, always and everywhere!

☞ There is a genuine flag, not the Stars and Bars, but the Stars and Stripes, elevated over the wigwam in which the Philadelphia Convention is holding its sessions. This is certainly a great concession to the few original Johnson men in attendance. It is a notorious fact that many of the Confederate delegates have not had the mortification of seeing one for the last four or five years, save in the hands of the cursed Yankees, and it is, therefore, a great concession to meet voluntarily beneath its folds. It is equally as notorious that the Copperheads refused to display the aforesaid banner during the rebellion unless the potent argument of a lamp-post was introduced in the background. Truly, the world does move!

☞ At the time of the adoption of the present Constitution, Uncle Sam was ten years old. Ten of the twelve amendments, added previous to the rebellion were made in the same year that it was adopted, one in 1794 and the other in 1803. Since then it has not been amended. What would be thought of the mother who would undertake to clothe her full grown son in the habiliaments of a ten year old. Yet old mother Democracy, in her dotage, would keep Uncle Sam in his manhood in the bib and tucker of his youthful ten years. Who can wonder that there are rents in the old garments that sadly need repairing? But Grandmother Democracy keeps vehemently crying the Constitution as it is if it kills the boy.

ON the outside of this paper will be found a lengthy correspondence of an eye witness of the late horrible massacre in new Orleans. Since putting the article in type we have received the address of Governor Wells, of Louisiana, which fully confirms the report which we publish. Since then we have also received a correspondence of an eye witness to the New York *Times* which is still more elaborate than the statements of the writer in question. All fix the responsibility of the riot and massacre upon the late rebels. It was a preconcerted movement to murder all the Union men in the city.

☞ The Philadelphia Convention has but one main object, *the establishment of a party which will consolidate all the rebel element at the South and to divide the North*; AND BY A UNITED SOUTH AND A DIVIDED NORTH TO RULE THE COUNTRY. Citizens of the Northern States, are you prepared for such a state of affairs? The rebels and Copperheads unite on these grounds. Will you stand idly by and see traitors and their allies rule the country?

THE latest evidence of returning reason that it has been our pleasure to witness, is a letter from Hon. James M. Scovil, Senator from the Camden district, to Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New Jersey, asking him to convene the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. We hope the Governor will adopt his suggestion, and New Jersey will retrieve herself from all the odium that was formerly heaped upon her for stupidity.

☞ The Copperheads attacked the car in which Governor Curtin and Gen. John W. Geary were returning from the great Union Soldier demonstration at York. In the car were a number of women and children. Such is the spirit that controls the party with which the Republicans have to contend. Oh degenerate Democracy, where, oh where is your once boasted liberality. There appears to be only a remnant of the once mighty party left and that is no longer Democracy but Mob-ocracy.

☞ The allied Copperheads and rebels have gained a splendid victory in Kentucky. The Confederate flag floats in triumph once more over the "dark and bloody ground." Citizens of Pennsylvania, the same flag is prepared for you should you so far forget your duty to the country as to permit the allied forces to gain a victory. Give them another Gettysburg!

A NEW REBELLION PROJECTED.

The Atlanta *New Era* cooly discusses the prospects of getting up a new rebellion for the establishment of Southern Supremacy in the following style,—

"It is now evident that the Radicals will lose some eighteen members at the October elections. This would so change the status of Congress as that the Democrats and Conservative members added to the members elect from the Southern States, would constitute the majority of the whole; the result would be two Congresses, each claiming to be the Congress of the United States. The seventy or seventy-five Democratic and Conservative members, whose title to seats will be undisputed, united with the fifty-eight excluded Southern members, could elect a Chairman instead of a Clerk, choose a Speaker and then apply to the President for recognition.

"This recognition, if given, would lead to the necessity of dispersing the Radical faction claiming to be the Congress, and this would lead to civil war—a war the issue of which would be the rights of the States under the General Government, instead of the rights of the States to secede from the Union."

Loyal men, whose brothers, sons and friends have laid down their lives, and soldiers who have fought and bled, for the preservation of our free institutions, how do you like this proposed Union of Johnsonites, Copperheads and Rebels for the inauguration of another effort to blot out our Nationality in a bloody civil war? The work has already been begun in New Orleans. The overwhelming triumph of the Union cause in the October elections, alone can prevent the same scenes from being enacted in our own midst. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Let loyal men be up and doing. Let no effort be spared to avert such a dreadful catastrophe.

THE new cabinet on the 1st of September will contain, says the Chambersburg *Repository*, but two of the original Lincoln appointees. A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, has succeeded Gov. Dennison, and Henry Stansbury, of Kentucky, has taken the place of Mr. Speed. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, for some time past a general claim agent and rebel pardon broker, will succeed Mr. Harlan on the 1st of September. The cabinet will then stand as follows:

Secretary of State.—Wm. H. Seward, New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—O. H. Browning, Illinois.
Postmaster General—A. W. Randall, Wisconsin.
Attorney General—Henry Stansbury, Kentucky.

☞ The Skeedaddlers, Bounty Jumpers, Thirty-day-men, and Militia-men who assembled at Harrisburg didn't number a respectable county meeting. According to the Bedford *Gazette*, there were 3,000 in attendance, while according to the Somerset *Democrat* there were 1,000. The truth is there were only about 700 soldiers of all shades of opinion in Harrisburg during the Convention, as we learn from one who visited the fizzle from this county and that 300 was the out side figure in the procession. The 30,000 Deserters ought to be called to account!

☞ J. McDowell Sharpe, of Chambersburg, was nominated by the Copperhead Congressional Conference for Congress at McIlwain's, on last Friday. Friday is an ominous day in this country. Some body will be hung out pretty badly, and the inference is that it will be Mr. Sharpe. It is said that the Copperhead candidates for Congress have been promised all the patronage in their districts by the President. We will see in a short time what Mr. Sharpe will do for his friends. All the patronage of Andy Johnson won't save him.

☞ The *Gazette* says that all who "believe in keeping the Christian Church pure and undefiled," shall "peruse and carefully circulate Jerry Black's theology. The only way we can see to keep the Church "pure and undefiled" is to leave the Copperheads follow, as they have been wont, their BLACK deity, and neither the Church in this world, nor the Good in the next will be troubled with them.

☞ When Andy Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency, in 1864, he was as radical as Brownlow, Sumner or Stevens. Since his accession to the Presidency he has denounced Stevens, Sumner and all who who think with them, as traitors. Stevens and Sumner hold to the same views then as now. Was Andy a traitor then or is he one now?

THE dispatch published extensively by the pro slavery papers from Gen. Sheridan on the New Orleans riot turns out, not altogether a forgery, but to have been badly manipulated. Shame! Shame on the men who would thus take the advantage of this gallant officer. No crime is too great for Andrew Johnson and his compat-*riots*.

☞ The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from Bedford county are O. E. Shannon, Esq., Mengel Reed, John P. Reed, jr., and several others of lesser magnitude. Happily the gentlemen named are all well known to the citizens of this county. Comment is unnecessary!

☞ The York rebels thought of inaugurating the New Orleans tactics the other day but they appear to be not a whit more courageous than they were during the rebellion. In that respect their New Orleans compeers have the advantage of them.

☞ The Secretary of the Radical Convention is awaiting the *Gazette's* explanation of the cause of William Keyser's defeat for Sheriff. Don't delay, friend Meyers, you know you know.

☞ Sharpe *laid out* Coffroth at McIlwain's so effectually that that distinguished gentleman could not regain entire control of himself for several days afterwards. It was very wicked in Mr. Sharpe to do this!

THE New York *Citizen* walks into the corrupt city government with a vigor that has never before been equalled, and which is making itself felt. It says: "We are ruled out of the gutters; we are dominated by the sewers of this metropolis. Our local representatives are for the most part a scum—a beetle browed and brawny banditti as ignorant as they are base, and not less dishonest than shameless—such as no decent citizen would willingly admit to the familiarity of his stables."

THE DESERTER LAW.

We would call the especial attention of the Copperhead Sheriffs, of the different counties, to the following provisions of the Disfranchising act which they are required to publish in their Election Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, is shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceeding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any such ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

The following section makes it obligatory upon the Sheriffs to publish the foregoing preamble and sections:

SEC. 8. *That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their proclamations of elections hereafter to be held, the first four sections of this act, with the preamble thereof; and upon conviction of any violation of the requirement of this section, any Sheriff shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be punished in like manner as the offenses prohibited by the second, third and fourth sections of this act are punishable.*

THE YORK PIC-NIC

Attempt by Democrats to Massacre the Governor, Gen. Geary and their Friends.

On Thursday of last week the Republican soldiers of York county held a pic-nic in the grove near the borough of York. Full ten thousand people were present, and everybody was sumptuously fed at the immense tables.

Gen. John W. Geary, the Republican candidate for Governor, made a brief speech in support of Congress and its proposed amendments, and warmly sympathized with all oppresed nationalities and people struggling for a nobler form of government, including Ireland.

Gov. Curtin next spoke. His utterances came fully up to the requirements of the national emergency. The following account of the attack made on the Boys in Blue, we copy from the York *Pennsylvanian*. The paper named is a neutral journal, and not interested in favor of either political party;

Outrage on a Train of Cars—Six Pistol Shots Fired at the Cars—Stones in Profusion Thrown from the Crowd—One Person Shot.

One of the greatest outrages which transpired in this vicinity for years, occurred near our railroad station house, a few yards east of Small & Billmyer's Car shop, about 6.45 o,clock on Thursday evening. About 1,800 tickets had been sold at Harrisburg to persons who contemplated visiting the Geary meeting in this place and some fifteen hundred passengers came to York, the remainder having absented themselves, on account of the unpropitious weather. Thirty three cars were hitched to the excursion train. On returning home in the evening, before the tarin had started, a few stones were thrown, near King's tavern, and it was whispered that the passengers were to be assaulted at some point along the road. On this intimation the strangers picked stones from the gondolas, and partially prepared themselves for what subsequently ensued.

Some minutes later the train pulled out, and when the last car had Run beyond the car shop aforementioned, a volley of stones were fired from the riotous crowd of Yorkers and Walter Ruby, of this borough, who had been employed on the extra police, and who is about twenty years old, discharged at the rear car, from a revolver, six shots, one of which took effect in the sholder of a stranger, whose name we have not learned. At the same time a great many stones were thrown at the train by persons who were concealed in an adjacent corn field. The cars which had been under a good head, came to a halt, and many passengers dismounted to seek revenge; but the crowd, including many women and children was so dense that it was impossible for strangers to distinguish friends from foes. Ruby fled, and although pursued, made his escape.—Daniel Platts, however, was less fortunate, one of the excursionists having struck him with a stone above his eyes making an incision which bled profusely. Platts is about 26 years old. No other persons were injured seriously, but several of the cars were damaged materially. The intense excitement did not subside for a considerable time.

All the circumstances connected with this riotous demonstration, prove that it was a preconcerted assault. At an early hour this (Friday) morning Ruby was not arrested.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE was perpetrated on the 2d instant upon a discharged Federal soldier living near Galveston, Texas. Three ruffians, wearing masks, entered his house took him out of bed, and, with knives, hacked off his fingers and toes; then built a log fire in the fireplace and threw him on it and held him there until insensible. His housekeeper found him burnt to a crisp. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

REPUBLICAN UNION MASS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

Addresses by Colonel Frank Jordan, Hon. Wm. H. Koontz and others.

A spontaneous meeting of the loyal men of Allegheny city was held on last Thursday evening, the 9th inst., which, though not anticipated to be one of importance, assumed the shape of a great Mass Meeting. Two of the principal speakers were Col. Jordan of this place and Hon. Wm. H. Koontz our able and efficient representative in Congress. We find the following synopses of their speeches in the *Commercial*:

Colonel Frank Jordan, of Bedford county, Chairman of the Republican Union Executive Committee of Pennsylvania was the first speaker. He said that to the superficial observer of men and things it might be supposed that after a hard fought war and the sufferings it entailed, we were entitled to rest from our labor for a season at least, and let the machinery of the Federal Government take care of itself, as we had believed when the war ended that it was fully capable of doing. For the common idea was that the issues of the war had been settled forever with the overthrow of the rebellion, and yet in all this we found ourselves sadly deceived, and the adage that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," was brought home to our understanding more forcibly than ever. He alluded to the election of President Lincoln, to which, unfortunately for the country at large, a factious minority were not willing to submit, although they were compelled to admit its legality, and they took an appeal from the decision of the people, and by the sword attempted to sustain it. In 1856, these same men adopted in Convention at Cincinnati the Virginia resolutions, which embodied the dogma of State rights, and reasserted them when the late President was announced as the chosen ruler of the nation. War followed, and the Democratic party found itself allied to the South, compelled to go with the South in its crusade against the government, or trample upon its action in Cincinnati. The result was a split in that party, for there were those in it who loved the country more than party, and these rallied to the side of the Union and the Constitution. The others followed the fate of the Secessionists, and found themselves ignominiously beaten at last. If any issue was adjudicated by the power of the sword in the war it was the dogma of State rights. But the Democratic party, aided by the original framers of that political heresy, were engaged in an effort to resusitate it, and if the campaign should by any accident result in the success of the Democratic party, he had no hesitation in predicting that the great fight would have to be fought over again, no matter what was sacrificed by it. The Blairs said that if the rebel States were not admitted into the Union, war would be inevitable in the North. He believed that we had had enough of war and its consequences, but at the same time he was unwilling to yield up his principles, because they were the foundation stones upon which the Government was erected, and without which it could not be maintained. [Cheers.] The men with whom Blair affiliated were the enemies of the Government. They were the infamous Wood, of New York, Vallandigham, of Ohio, Clymer of this State, and others of a similar ilk. These men were going into Convention at Philadelphia in a few days, to resume their crusade against the nation's life, but he felt no uneasiness over it for he was confident that success awaited the Union party in this State and in the Union. He devoted some time to reviewing the political apostacy of President Johnson, and presented a statement of the terms upon which the Federal Congress would consent to readmit the rebel States into the Union. Its policy differed from the President's, because one was right and the other wrong. The rebel leaders broke faith with the Government when they went out of the Union, and were not to be trusted again until they had shown fruits meet for repentance. Their's was a sorry loyalty, and would not stand the test. The terms prescribed by Congress were at once honorable and liberal. We have enlarged our liberty, and we must enlarge our Constitution, by incorporating some of these terms; and the first was, that for all future time, every man born on our soil is a free man, and entitled to his rights as such, without distinction as to color. (Cheers.) Another one was to prohibit a rebel casting more votes than a loyal man. Still another was that the leading intelligent rebels of the South shall be punished and their treason made odious; and yet another was that the war debt of the loyal north shall be paid to the uttermost farthing, and the debt of the rebel South repudiated and declared void. These terms were such as every pure patriot could accept without a single murmur, and the rebels would have to take them or stay out in the cold. [Cheers.] These terms, too, were essential to the safety and permanent welfare of the national government. We had the right to exact these of the South, and these only would open the door of the Union to them. Colonel Jordan here removed his coat, and proceeded to discuss the Gubernatorial question. He reviewed the record of Senator Clymer, and contrasted it with the perils and sacrifices made by Gen. Geary for the Union. His allusions to the latter were frequently applauded, and at the close of his remarks the crowd gave him three hearty cheers.

SPEECH OF GENERAL KOONTZ.

Hon. William H. Koontz, Representative in Congress from the 16th District in this State, was the next speaker. He remarked that it was due to himself to say that he had not anticipated being requested to address his Allegheny county friends on this occasion, and he scarcely felt prepared to do so for his time had been greatly engrossed in contesting with Mr. Coffroth, a seat in the lower House of Congress. Still he felt a degree of pride seldom experienced, in standing up before the people of this banner county of the State, to speak to them about the great questions of the day. They were loyal to the very core, and he felt imbued with the principles of the Union party on an occasion like this, but his remarks would necessarily be brief. He deemed the present contest the most important one in the history of the nation. When the war desolated the land, and we presented the singular spectacle here at the North of a broken people divided upon the question as as to whether we should sustain the national life or not; then he thought that was the gravest struggle in which we could engage, but he felt bound to say that the present crisis was far more important. We could not discuss the issues which now so painfully divides the people, without recurring to the dark and gloomy past. The questions we are now to decide have sprung out of the late war, whereas they should have been settled with it. The loyal men of the North met at Baltimore and resolved before God and the world that rebellion should go down at any cost. The foes of the Union gathered at Chicago and declared the war a miserable failure. What a contrast! Upon that issue the people appealed to the ballot box and the decision was that the Union must and shall be preserved. (Cheers.) Thanks to our noble Generals and their gallant comrades in the field, as well as our brave blue jackets upon the wave, the fight was nobly waged, and under their repeated sturdy blows, rebellion went down in utter disgrace and ignominy. We believed then that the power of the Federal Government was to be made use of in establishing liberty and justice within our borders. President Johnson said "treason must be made odious," and we looked to see him make good his expressed purposes in this particular. But who has heard of any leading rebel being punished for the great crime committed against the nation. President Johnson seems to have entirely forgotten that the element of justice enters into the administration of Governmental affairs in this land. What do we see? These rebel leaders seeking to reinstate themselves again to power. The Philadelphia Convention would be made up of the very class of men who had originated the rebellion, together with those who, during the war, whenever the good right arm of President Lincoln was raised to deal a blow at secession, refused to second his effort. These rebels and rebel sympathizers were opposed by the great Union party of the land which urged a vigorous prosecution of the late war, and rallied to the support of their martyred Lincoln. He believed that we should come out of the present conflict the victors. In conclusion he opposed the policy of President Johnson, and urged the Union men of Allegheny county to stand true to their principles.

SOLILOQUY OF A TENNESSEE UNIONIST.—"Oh, President Andrew Johnson! you penned the sentiment on our banners, 'that treason ought to be made odious'—what treason did you mean? We poor Unionists stood by you when the proud dames of Nashville crossed the street and avoided meeting you, as if you were struck with the leprosy—when even the children sneered as you passed, because you were a Union man—we thought you meant treason to the United States. Under your leadership we were summoned to this fight—did you let us in the fore front to be crushed? Well we owe it to God and ourselves that we have found out one thing, that this Government is in the hand of no one man, or half a dozen men.—Its foundations are in the heart of a great people.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* admits that "that class at the South who claim to be 'Union men' in a peculiar sense, with much unanimity are throwing themselves into the arms of the Radicals and against the President." This is a candid confession that the division of sentiment which existed in the rebel States during the war is still maintained, Andrew Johnson receiving the support of the men who adhered to the fortunes of Jefferson Davis, and the policy of Congress being favored by the loyalists who sustained Abraham Lincoln.

THE wife of William Cullen Bryant died at his residence on Long Island, on Saturday, in the seventieth year of her age.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.
FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,
Troches are used with always good success.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.
Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.
Nov. 10, 1865.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.
CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.
This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.
Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

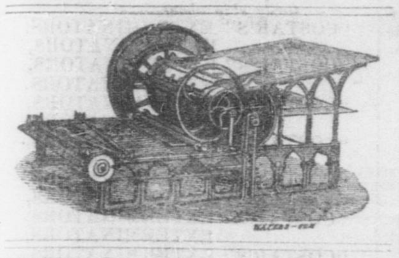
All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1866:eow1y

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

UNION COUNTY MEETING!

Opening of the Campaign.

GOV. A. G. CURTIN TO SPEAK.

The Union men of Bedford county, will assemble in Mass Meeting in Bedford,

TUESDAY EVENING SEPT. 4TH, 1866.

Every man who stood by the Government during the trying hours of the late rebellion, and the fearful struggle of our nation for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and who believe that "treason is a crime and must be made odious" and that "influential, intelligent, conscious traitors should be punished," are cordially invited to attend.

Active measures will be taken to secure the success of the Union ticket in the State, and particularly in this county. We earnestly believe that by united action and proper zeal, we shall be able this Fall to carry our county. A great revolution has been wrought in the public sentiment of our county during the last year or two. Last Fall we reduced the Copperhead majority to one hundred and thirty-five, and now let the good work earnestly go on and we will be triumphantly victorious this Fall.

Loyal men, Soldiers and citizens, come as one man, and let us determine to overthrow the tyranny and iniquity of Copperheadism.

"Come as the winds come, when forests are rended;
Come as the waves come, when navies are stranded."

His Excellency, Hon. A. G. CURTIN, will positively be present and address the meeting. Other prominent speakers are expected, whose names will be announced next week.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman Union Co. Com.
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

☞ **The Union County Committee** of Bedford County is requested to meet at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 4th of September, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested. The names of the members of the Committee are as follows: Joseph W. Tomlinson, Wm P. Barndollar, C. W. Ashcom, John C. Vickroy, J. H. Cessna, Alfred Evans, Daniel Kring, John W. Smith, L. Bitner, Jacob Evans, Tobias Snyder, Christian C. Garlick, Capt. Geo. S. Mullin, J. W. Sams, David Sparks, Josiah Penrose, Asa S. Stuckey, Edwin F. Darling, E. A Fockler, Peter Imler, Lieut. Wm Roberts, J. B. Snoberger.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman Union Co Com.
J. T. KEAGY, *Sec.* 3t

☞ Attention is called to the card of J. W. Dickerson in another column, headed Soldiers' Bounties.

☞ All the necessary blanks for the collection of the bounty authorized by the late act of Congress have been procured by DURBORROW & LUTZ, and they are prepared to make all applications for bounties under the act.-tf.

THE RAYMOND MURDER.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday of last week, a colored man named John Franklin, was arrested charged with the murder of Maj. George Raymond in Woodbury, N. J. He had a hearing before the Police Magistrate, who committed him to prison to answer the charge.

☞ The Helena Glee Club will give a musical concert in the Court House, on Friday evening the 24th inst., for the benefit of the Congregational Church at Helena, in Broad Top township. This benefit will be given for the purpose of raising money to assist in paying a church debt. The members of the church are poor, and are laboring under a heavy debt incurred in building their house of worship, and take this method of obtaining assistance. We hope our citizens will give them a liberal encouragement. 2

WOMEN OF THE WAR—*Their Heroism and Self-Sacrifice.*—The above is the title of a new book by Frank Moore, author of "The Rebellion Record," "Diary of the American Revolution," &c. This book is intended to occupy an entirly an entirely new field in the literature of the Rebellion, viz: the portraiture of the noble women who have borne so conspicuous a part in the war. The "Women of the War" is a book of six hundred pages, illustrated with numerous steel engravings in the highest style of the art. It is published by S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford, Conn., and will be sold by subscription only. The publishers desire agents in every county, city and township in the United States.

HORSE RACING.—Several weeks ago a notice of a proposed training course at the Chalybeate Spring, appeared in our columns. We were reluctant to permit its publication at that time as we believed that the course would soon be prostituted to other and unlawful purposes. Under fair promises that all unlawful uses would be strictly prohibited, we permitted the notice to appear. We are sorry to learn that already horse-racing, betting and liquor drinking have become the order of the day. Under what law of the Commonwealth our Court grants licenses to tippling-houses, we are not informed. Horse-racing and betting are both indictable offenses, and it is the duty of overseers of the poor and supervisors to prosecute all persons so offending, and they are liable to fine for neglect of this, their official duty. We learn that, if the officers of the law do not attend to their duties, information will be made by private parties against both the offenders themselves and the delinquent officers, in case these offenses are repeated.

JUST ECONOMY.—Of all the Farm Implements ever invented, there is none that stand as high in the estimation of our most successful wheat growers as the Gum Grain Drills. This is partly owing to the fact that they can be used to advantage on all kinds of ground, rough or smooth, and on the hill side as well as upon level ground. And as they are about as near perfection as it is possible to make them, they are becoming as common as the plow. Our farmers, always willing to let others test the merits of implements of this class, now see their advantages, and that they have lost the price of a seeder time and again by doing without. The consequence is that the demand for them this season is really astonishing, and were it not for a special arrangement just made, by Hartley & Metzgar, which secures them another car load, many would be compelled to wait another year. As they are now sold at a very small advance on old prices, there is no hopes of a reduction in price, and consequently no reason why all in need should not buy at once, and have all the benefit.

☞ The editor of *Petersons' Detector* sends us the following list of country banks redeemed at par in Philadelphia. This is the only correct list now published, being up to date.

Pennsylvania Country Banks at par in Philadelphia.

Allentown Bank, Allentown.
Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua.
Bank of Catasauqua.
Bank of Chambersburg.
Bank of Chester County.
Bank of Chester Valley.
Bank of Danville.
Bank of Delaware County.
Bank of Germantown.
Bank of Gettysburg.
Bank of Middletown.
Bank of Montgomery County.
Bank of Phœnixville.
Bank of Pottstown.
Downington Bank.
Doylestown Bank, Doylestown.
Easton Bank, Easton.
Farmers' Bank of Bucks Co., Bristol.
Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, Easton.
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster.
Farmers' Bank, Mount Joy.
Farmers' Bank, Reading.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Shippensburg.
Harrisburg Bank.
Jersey Shore Bank.
Lebanon Bank.
Lebanon Valley Bank.
Lock Haven Bank.
Lancaster County Bank.
Mauch Chunk Bank.
Mechanicsburg Bank.
Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Mount Joy Bank.
Northumberland Co. Bank, Shamokin.
Pittston Bank, Pittston.
Union Bank, Reading.
Valley National Bank, Lebanon.
York Bank, York.
York County Bank, York.

All the National Bank Notes are par, and are received on deposit by all the City and Country Banks.

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.—The bill for the equalization of bounties has passed both houses, and is a law. Under its provisions all who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, and served three years, or were discharged for wounds, are entitled to $100. Those who enlisted for two years, to $50.-tf.

GRADUATED AT DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.—

James McCune, Pittsburgh.
C. Townsend, Brookfield, Ohio.
Samuel Clark, Pittsburgh.
Hartman Berg, Ebensburg, Pa.
Wm. H. Kaufman, Arsenal P. O., Pa.
W. P. Fulton, Granville, Ohio.
Jacob Black, Shippenville, Pa.
J. C. Thompson, Pittsburgh.
John L. Werling, Duncan, Pa.
J. B. Donaldson, Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
Geo. Murphy, New Castle, Pa.
George Banfield, Johnstown, Pa.
Sam'l K. Gordon, Allegheny, Pa.
Jas. Kelly, Bellair, Ohio.

All of whom passed the usual searching examination of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry, and of his exemplary department during his course of study.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861-2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attenden to. tf.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

EDINBURG, Texas, Aug 3, 1866.

My Dear Inquirer: You are doubtless acquainted with the fact that I am once more on the Rio Grande. My last to you was from Beaumont, in which I recounted some of the many outrages perpetrated upon the Freedmen and loyal men by our reconstructed Southren brethren. Would, Messrs. Editors, that I could pursuade you and all the people of the north of the true state of feeling entertained or existing toward all who are for the Union. Some time since there was an order to muster out all the troops in the eastern portion of the State. I was satisfied that I could not remain, after the troops were recalled—at least that I could do no good—so I asked and obtained permission to rejoin my regiment. I was relieved by 1st Lieut. Hordenbrook of the 1st Veteran Reserve Corps, to whom I turned over all my responsibilities. The day after I left Beaumont the troops were recalled. As the Lieutenant had not committed himself, I thought he might get along better, but I have since received a note from him saying that he has been run out, as were also the school marms. He says that a meeting was held, and resolutions passed, that "the Agents and Teachers were productive of discord and dangerous to the spirit of their institutions, and that they must leave the country, even if hemp or a minnie ball is necessary to expel them." "Of course," add the Lieutenant, "a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse," so I took it, packed up my Bureau, and came to Houston. They have promised me some troops, and I shall soon go back."

As I gave you an account of the establishment of a School in Liberty (euphonious name) in a former letter, I shall give you its finale. As I informed you that Miss Fitch, of Chicago, was the principal teacher, a lady of splendid acquirements, being a graduate of the Female Seminary of that place. I had secured her board with a widow lady named Beal, formerly of Maryland. For a school building I took a vacant house owned by the Masonic Lodge. There were no troops in the town, and several citizens sent me word to "bring over a teacher," that "a good school could be raised." During my stay of three days I met the strictest courtesy from every person whom I met, and all seemed to think it was a good thing to educate the nigger. The prospect was very good, as there was no less than 46 day scholars and 20 night from the start. Here let me say that the teachers are supported entirely by the patronage of the colored people, the board of education having fixed the price of tuition at $1.50 per scholar per month. This will be considered a big price, but the expenses are great, as the teachers have to defray all expenses for board, teaching, etc. True some of them make money; but what surprised me was the readiness with which these poor deluded people meet this expense. It never was a question with them of how much the teacher made, but of the intention and value to be derived from an education, and its opposition by the ex-slaveholder was its best recommendation to the colored people, the tales about the love the negroes bore them [illegible]

I visited Miss Leidy's school in Galveston, and found 140 pay scholars from which she realized $219.00 per month. The teachers possess all the conveniences for teaching, known to the most perfect systems. The books were at first donated, but are now sent south at publishers prices, by philanthropic societies in the North. Every species of chart, decorate the walls, and as many of the scholars are adults, they are practiced in the letters, arithmetic, writing and geography promiscuously. I never saw any children improve more rapidly than do these poor despised freed children, in everything perhaps, but arithmetic.

But to return to Miss Fitch, whom I left in Liberty. I found her on my return without a boarding place, or a school house. A few moments served to explain it all. The troops were recalled, and although there were none in Liberty, yet those at Beaumont cowed them into quiet. Mrs. Beal informed me that she had gone up town to buy some goods, and that she was assailed by some 20 men and women, who threatened that if she did not turn the school marm out they would tar and feather her. Also, that but for the timely interference of some friends they would have injured her on the road. The *order loving* people, then held a meeting and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our townswoman, Mrs. Beal, in taking as a boarder the nigger teacher, must have been actuated by starvation alone, as her past character has been impeachable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to raise an amount sufficient to board one person for one year, and a tender of the same be made to Mrs. Beal, in consideration of which she shall *expel the teacher.*

It is needless to say that the resolutions were passed, the money raised, and the teacher dismissed. This did not stop the school, however, as they moved it to a little building long used as a colored church. I went immediately to Galveston, where I filed a statement of facts with Gen. Gregory. Lieutenant Hardenbrook also sent for relief, corroborating my statement. Gen. Gregory asked of Maj. Gen. Wright that troops be sent to Beaumont. Gen. Wright answered "he had no troops that he could furnish, as all the troops in that part of his department, except the 17th Regular Infantry, were in process of muster out." Since that time I received a letter from a friend, who informed me that a meeting was held in Liberty to drive out the teachers, but at the time there was a secret agent of the Bureau at the place, and when everything was ready with the "cow boys" to make the descent upon the school, he (the agent) went down to the R. R. bridge where there were some 20 discharged Indiana boys at work. Being in for an adventure they left to protect the school, and as each possessed a revolver, they were well calculated to do so. As the party approached the school, firing their pistols (to intimidate of course,) they found themselves confronted by a party in no mood for fooling, but who commenced firing into them. Two were wounded, and the rest skedaddled. In less than two minutes not a "cow boy" was to be found in town. The school was only preserved but for a few days longer, as it is now suspended, the teacher having gone North: or, to speak more properly to the land of "God and of schools."

One other thing in regard to the Freedman's Bureau, which seems to be a subject of considerable solicitude among our Democratic friends, viz: the immense expenditure of this branch of the public service. Now, Messrs. Editors, I was in charge of a district embracing seven counties, for three months and a half, and during that time I never issued a ration or an article of clothing of any kind. My instructions were to make my district self-sustaining." True I found much suffering, both among the white and black people, and as asylums for the poor are unknown, it was necessary to make the more fortunate supply the wants of the indigent.

As to the crops, corn and cotton, they are everywhere (through this State) doing finely, and a large crop is expected. The Freedmen, as soon as they found they would be paid went cheerfully to work, and it is generally conceded by the planters that the crops of Texas would be larger than the average.

But pardon the length of my letter, and believe me, Yours. F. H.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., August 16.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

On the 5th of August inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Woodberry, by M. F. Stock, Justice of the Peace, DANIEL H. MILLER and MARY F. GRIMES, both of Middle Woodberry.

Peace hath its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS *preserve* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisable vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, *work* continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced; for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer Invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere.

AN impression prevails, to some extent, that the Senate modified the test oath to suit the situation of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, son-in-law to the President. Such is not the case. [illegible] distinctly [illegible] was taken [illegible] holding the office of President Judge under the Confederacy, could take that oath, will cause most people to marvel.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The election in Kentucky resulted as was generally anticipated, in the complete triumph of the rebel ticket. We have no tears to shed, no regrets to offer, no sympathy for the beaten side. The "Conservatives" engineered the canvass, made the platform, met the enemy and were routed, horse, foot and dragoons, as they richly deserved to be. Colonel Hobson lost votes at every meeting he addressed. He undertook at the instance of the Conservatives, to prove himself a better Johnson man than his opponent, Duvall. He thereby disgusted thousands of Radicals who refused to vote for him. On the other hand large numbers of "Conservatives," finding there was no difference in the platforms of the opposing candidates, concluded that they might as well go for the ultra Johnson ticket and help swell the rebel majority, and give that party plenty of rope.

A few days before the election, Hobson made a speech at Lexington, which was chiefly devoted to abusing and slandering the Union party in the North. He announced himself as opposed to all Constitutional amendments, opposed to the Civil Rights bill, opposed to the action of Congress, and stated that he had voted for McClellan and against Lincoln, and that he was, heart and soul, for Andy Johnson and his "policy." The effect of the speech is shown in the result of the election. Lincoln carried the county of Fayette, in which this speech was made by 400 majority, while Hobson has lost it by 1,000 votes. The Republicans who are numerous in that county, would not vote for a candidate who thus insulted them, and absented themselves from the polls. Hobson is beaten in the State by 40,000 majority, and it ought to be twice as much. We are sorry that any Republican voted for such a miserable doughface. The Republicans should not have withdrawn their own candidate, but stuck to Colonel Seaton and made the best fight for him in their power. They could have polled him more votes than were cast for Hobson. The result of the election has given them a lesson which may do them good hereafter. There is no middle ground between that occupied by the Republicans and the Copperjohnsonites. The true friends of the Union take one side of the issue, and the secession sympathizers the other. Hobson, himself, ought to have voted for Duvall to be consistent with the sentiments he avowed on the stump.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HIESTER CLYMER'S RECORD.

Is Hiester Clymer a christian? Does he believe in prayer? Has he any respect for God's laws or His ministers? Let the following extract from the *Legislative Record* 1864, page 12, answer:

INVITATION TO CLERGYMEN.

Mr. Lowry. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invive the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the sessions of the Senate with prayer.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Kinsey and Mr. Donovan, and were as follows, viz.

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardlee, Bucher, Clymer, Donevan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

What more can Christian men desire to render clear to their minds that modern Democracy is radical infidelity? It will be seen that among those who voted *Nay* on this question involving the recognition of a divine authority and power, is the name of Hiester Clymer, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. His vote on this subject is a portion of that action which he says he does not repent. *He glories in his contempt for the ministry.—Harrisburg Telegraph.*

YES AND NO DIPLOMACY.

The Derby Ministry hint their willingness to submit our bill for "Alabama" losses to arbitration; and it is likely that before the autumn elections we shall hear much talk about that quibbling, evasive, back-up-and try-again machine, diplomacy—the "noble science." of Macaulay's Essays. For our own part, we cannot see why a powerful Republic, such as ours has grown to be should not use the plain I-will-and-I-won't of the strong man in the right. Macedon did it. Rome did it. France did it. England does it. Russia does it. The feeble-limbed fox is cunning, and eludes its enemy by clever devices; but the elephant waits in the open plain for his enemy, and crushes him with weight of power. It is the weaker and meaner schoolboy who throws his stones from behind a tree, or peeps into his book at recitation. Society is full of the same sneaking ilk. Ask a Calvinist if he really believes that little children are actually tumbled into Pluto's infernal pit, and he will say, "Well, some hold thut and thus, while others say so and so." Ask a bread and butter politician if God and good Government do not give all men equal chances for happiness; and he will confess that it looks well on paper, that the principle is true but,—but.

Diplomacy has been drivelling sycophancy in Europe: but there is no apology for it here, where men do not grow grey dreaming over the balance of power. We are strong, distant from other first rate powers, free from complicated treaties, firmly fixed in the prestige of a successful war for national unity and universal freedom, bold in plan, vigorous in action,—quite able to state a just international proposition, to defend it with reason and enforce it with arms. So let it be with our bill against England; and let our Republic not fall behind the plainness of speech with which the Russian Minister silenced Earl Russell.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AN A. Johnson delegate from Colorado to the Philadelphia Bread and Butter Convention, has come to grief. His name is Hiram Lightner and he is a well known citizen of Denver. On Saturday, the 28th ult., just as he was about starting from Denver, with credentials in his pocket for the scene of his duties he was unceremoniously arrested on the charge of robbing the express office, in that city, of a bar of gold, valued at $3,000. As the gold was found in his possession, there was no doubt of his guilt, and he was locked up, in default of $5000 bail. Other stolen property was also found on Lightner. The Philadelphia Convention will therefore, have one vacancy. This Johnson delegate was also the possessor of papers recommending his appointment to the office of United States Collector of Revenue, in place of George W. Brown, who was to be removed in order that this thief might get his potage.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday, learns on authority which it deems reliable, that General Grant, ten days previous, received a despatch from General Sheridan which throws additional light on the late riots in New Orleans. He says they were not the [illegible] but the result of a prearranged plan for the murder of the leading Union men of the State which was concocted weeks ago. He does not consider the affair to be yet over. Whatever comfort the Copperheads may have borrowed from his despatch of the 1st inst., will be somewhat cooled by this later one which is doubtless the result of facts elicited by the inquiries instituted since his arrival in the city. The despatches of the Associated Press are well known to have been filtered through rebel sources, and many of them were dictated by the State officials themselves.

LAST Saturday the Democracy of DeWitt, Iowa, held a mass convention to nominate delegates to the Springfield Convention. In their eagerness to call in all Johnson Republicans they called in all Union men to meet with them. The Republicans taking this as an invitation, walked coolly into the meeting, allowed the Cops to organize, appoint delegates and report a set of resolutions, but when it came to a vote, rejected the report by a vote of about 10 to 45. A real joke on "my policy."

A GOOD WORD FOR CONGRESS.—Congress, which has been much abused, has reduced the domestic taxes to the extent of seventy-five millions of dollars per annum. It provided for the gradual reduction of the great volume of paper currency, at a certain fixed rate. It provided for the protection of the revenue from foreign imports, by laws against undervaluation. It restricted the standing army to not more than fifty thousand men. It admitted the reconstructed State of Tennessee. It secured equality before the law to all citizens of the United States, of every race and color.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.*

THE *Tribune* says: Much curiosity is exhibited to know by what law the President has removed the elected Governor of Louisiana and appointed the Attorney General of the State dictator, with control of the United States forces. The party which pretends to decide the centralization of power may give the constitutional authority by which the President orders the restoration of State Goverment, and after restored destroy it again by telegram.

MR. GEO. H. PENDLETON is improving on President Johnson. The latter publicly denounced the Republican members of Congress, who stood by the government all through the war, as traitors and disunionists. The former impeaches the loyalty of Gen. Grant.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE *Scientific American* says the needle gun is an invention twenty years old, and is not up to the Standard of American breach loaders.

New Advertisements.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. au17:tf

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

LOST!

The subscriber, living in Bedford, lost a small black-backed DAY-BOOK, in what is commonly called Race Lane, or the alley leading from Dr. Anderson's to said lane, on Saturday the 11th inst. The accounts contained in it being of no consequence to any one but myself, the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at my residence, in Bedford, or at the Bedford INQUIRER office.

ZACHARIAH DIEHL.
Aug 13, 1866.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c. B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BRITTANIA and JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Buy your Tinware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
Aug. 17:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered for sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1866, at one o'clock P. M.,

THE VALUABLE FARM

of James Allison, dec'd, three miles north of Schellsburg, in Napier tp., containing **168 acres** and the usual per cent. The improvements are a DOUBLE LOG HOUSE, with 10 rooms, Double Log Barn, shedded all round, with Wagon Shed and other buildings. Two good Wells of never failing water in the yard. Ninety acres cleared, the balance of the land well covered with the very best of timber. A large variety of Choice Fruit. It is a most excellent stock farm Terms made known on day of sale. JOSEPH ALLISON.

Aug10:4t

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at September Term, 1866, (3d day.)

Catharine Tricker vs. George Tricker.
Thos B Keating vs. Collins, Dull & Co.
Isaac Wigfield vs Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield vs Isaac Wigfield
Same vs Same
John Winter vs Gidcon Williams
Sam'l Strayer et al vs Chas Madan
Michael Thomas vs John Skelly et al
William Fahner vs Wm Overocker
George Snyder vs Adolphus Ake et al
F. D Beegle vs Daniel Wentz et al
White & Swope vs Patrick Inhew
Jas Getty vs Same
Bloody Run School Dis. vs. West Prov. School Dis
Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Ex'r vs. John Hull et al
Homer Neice vs William Way
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam W Miller
Mary Potts vs Anthony Smith et al
John Luman vs Jacob Wentz et al
Martin Cordel vs David Byers
S M Barclay's devisees vs B. W. Garretson
Robison Horton's use vs George W Figard
Ann Hinsling vs Israel Oppenheimer
John H Ellett vs Wm H Aaron.

Certified August 6th, 1866.
aug10 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Leviari Facias to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all defendants interest in and to a certain tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Peter Keagey on the South, Dr. P. Shoenberger's heirs, John Smith and Hannah Sill on the West, G. R. Barndollar on the North, and land of Maria Zook's heirs on the east, containing 32 acres and 129 perches, neat measure, now in the occupancy of Sam'l J. and Mary A. Castner with the rights and appertenances thereunto belonging.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, August [illegible] 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the interest of the defendant, Wm. H. Irwin, of, in and out of the following described tract of land situate in [illegible] Broadtop tp., Bedford county [illegible] One tract of land containing [illegible] or less about 5 acres cleared [illegible] one story log dwelling house [illegible] thereon erected adjoining land of George [illegible] on the east, and Benjamin Valentine on the south [illegible] in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of [illegible] Sheriff's Office, August [illegible] 1866.

WAGONS.—Two new Two-Horse Wagons for sale. [illegible]

WANTED.—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay [illegible] money will be waited upon by the proper officer after the [illegible] day of September, 1866.

aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDEK KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the *First Monday of September (being the 3d day,)* at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 10th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, A. D. 1866:

David Patterson, *Foreman*, William Rock, Sr., George Snouse, L. D Saupp, Absalem Reighard, John W. Sams, Joseph Barney, Hezekiah Hammer, George Beckley, Thomas Donahoe, Joseph McDaniels, Jacob Kensinger, William Crisman, Geo. F. Steel, W. A. Donaker, Philip Barkman, Lewis Putt, William Stuckey, Lewis Housare, Marion Zembower, H P Williams, Jonathan Brindle, William Fluck, Gabriel Hull.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May A. D. 1866. ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for same Term:

Michael Diehl, Ephraim Hoy, John Shaffer, Thomas Rea, Levi Carpenter, Jeremiah Shaw, Cornelius Whetstone, John Burger, Tobias Snyder, George Vonstine, Conrad Claycomb, J. J. Noble, Thos. Oldham, David Price, John Furry, John Sill, W B Lambright, Jacob Evans, Levi S. Fluck, Samuel Crisman, Christian Meyers, William Horn, Henry B. Mock, William Rose, Geo. W. Zimmers of Jac., A. H Hull, John C. Miller, Baltzer Fletcher, William Whip, Calvin Tobias, John B. Fluck, John Alsip, George Gardill, Eli Holsinger, Daniel Berkhimer, D S K Brumbaugh, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Langdon.

Crawn and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1866. ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners.
au10:4t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of William Cypher, administrator with the Will annexed of Daniel Cypher, late of Broadtop tp, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W Tomlinson, Executor of the last Will and Restament of Michael Fetter, of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The administration account of James O. Robinett, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Gephart, late of Napier tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of James M. Smith, administrator of the estate of Andrew Shawlis, late of St. Clair tp., deceased.

The account of Dr. Samuel G. Statler, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Franklin B Statler, late of Napier tp., Bedford co. dec'd.

The administration account of Peter R Hillegas and Jacob B Hillegas, administrators of the estate of Anna Barbara Hillegass, late of Harrison tp., Bedford co. dec'd.

The account of Rebecca A Riley, acting Executrix of the estate of John Riley, late of West Providence tp. dec'd.

The administration account of Henry Whitaker, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of George C. Davis, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford co, dec'd.

The administration account of Reuben Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Geo. W Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp, Bedford co, dec'd.

The administration account of Jno S Schell and Wm P Schell, Esqs, Exrs of the last Will &c, of Hon Peter Schell, dec'd.

The account of William L. Cashman, surviving Executor of John Cashman, late of Middle Woodberry, dec'd.

Account of simon Nycum, adm'r of the estate of John W Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd.

The first and partial account of Daniel Barley, Guardian of Malinda Barley, Jackson Barley, Elizabeth Barley, Margaret Barley, Nicholas Barley, Luther S Barley, Elias F Barley and Susan Barley, minor children of David Barley, late of South Woodberry tp, Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W Tate, Guardian of Georgiana, Rachel, James, Edna and Mary E. Roby, minor heirs and brothers and sisters of R. M. Johnson Roby, deceased.

The account of John W. Darr, administrator of Abraham Darr, late of the United States army, dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass and Frederick Hillegass, administrators of the estate of Frederick Hillegass, late of Juniata tp, Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of Michael Hillegass and Jacob H Hillegass, administrators of the estate of Peter Hillegass, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Mellott, Esq., adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John smith, late of Southampton tp., Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of Samuel L Russell, Testamentary Guardian or Trustee under the will of Elizabeth Metz, dec'd, of Mary Ellen Franks, now Nrs. Mary Ellen Dunham, wife of Azariah Dunham.

The account of Nathan Robison, adm'r of the goods and chattels, &c. which were of John Robison, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, made in pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court, as Guardian of Hetty Miller, minor child of samuel Miller, late of South Woodberry tp, dec'd.

Final account of John B. Fluck, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The account of Philip and Wilson Clark, executors of the last will of Joel Clark, late of West Providence tp., Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of John S. & Israel Morris, adm'rs of the estate of Israel Morris, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq. adm'r of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Thomas Riffle, late of Juniata township, Bedford co, dec'd.

The account of Lerea Weimer, adm'r of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe tp, dec'd.

The account of Adolphus Ake, adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Francis Corle, late of Union tp, deceased.

The account of George H. Sleek, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W Sleek, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.

Account of John Cessna, executor of the last will and testament of [illegible] Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

Final account of George W. Cessna, administrator of Peter M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

The account of [illegible] Miller, Esq., administrator of the estate of Mrs Ann B. [illegible] administrator of the estate of Michael [illegible]

The account of John Alsip, Esq. administrator of the estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

[illegible] Adm'r of [illegible] Cumberland [illegible] Bedford [illegible]

The account of [illegible] McCoy, [illegible] executor of the last will of [illegible] Joseph Hewett, late of Napier tp. dec'd.

O YES! O YES!

The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his services as Auctioneer to all those who desire an Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.

GEORGE W. FIGARD.
Aug. 3, 1866:3m

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15.—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. au1:3m

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

OF

48 Pages. 48 Pages.

THE LARGEST TEN CENT MAGAZINE IN AMERICA.

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. Devoted to POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Each number will contain

The Best Popular Tales.
The Best Domestic Stories.
The Best Sketches of Travel,
The Best Papers on Popular Science.
The Best Short Popular Essays.
The Best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

It gives More and Better for Money than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens, Chambers, the Cornhill, and other leading Foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of Original Matter by the best authors.

In number 21 commences a NEW STORY by the author of "East Lynne," entitled

LADY ADALAIDE'S OATH.

This story is of thrilling interest and fully equals in dramatic intensity the early efforts of the talented authoress of "East Lynne."

Lady Adelaide's Oath will be completed in a few weeks. As the Magazine is sterotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the Magazine, but when they are not accessible we have the following cash

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$4.00
One copy, three months	1.00
Two copy, one year	7.00
Five copies, one year, and 1 extra to agents	20.00

ITS SUCCESS.—This magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that 20,000 copies are now printed. Address

FREDERIC S. HILL,
Publisher,
au1 No. 79 Nassau st., New York.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the premises, in South Woodberry tp., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Richard W. Jones, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF IMPROVED LAND,

adjoining lands of Benjamin Lyons' heirs and Jacob Long, and containing 28 acres and 207 perches nett measure. The land is of good quality, and a considerable portion of it is under cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, with stable and other out-buildings.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

DAVID C. LONG, Adm'r.
july 27:4t.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally.

J. A. ROYER.
Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community.

A. S. SMITH
Pattonsville April 17:tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARTIN HOOVER, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford County having granted Letters of Administration, to the subscribers residing in North Woodberry tp., Blair co., upon the estate of Martin Hoover, of Liberty tp., dec'd, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

GEO. HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
July 13, 1866:6t Administrators.

LAST NOTICE.—My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to heed this notice [illegible] must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money. [illegible]

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer [illegible] Tuition $5.00 for those who teach in the county, and $6.00 for all others. Boarding $3.00 per week. [illegible]

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

HARTLEY & METZGAR keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have the BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. [illegible] Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and [illegible]

Bedford, July 13.

SALT. A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE STRAWBERRY—VARIETIES—CULTURE.

Though the earliest and one of the finest of small fruits, many of our people, as yet, really do not know how great a luxury they miss in neglecting to cultivate a bed of strawberries. No fruit is more easily raised nor better repays cultivation. In the vicinity of almost all large towns and cities they are extensively cultivated and are a source of immense profit. There is scarcely a village in the country where one or more persons of limited means may not make a nice addition to their annual income from the cultivation of a few square rods of strawberries for market. Will not some one in the vicinity of Bedford undertake to supply the market with this delicious fruit. Now is the time to begin; beds set out the latter part of this month and and the first of September, if on good soil and properly cultivated, will produce a fair crop next season. For general culture, either for home use or market, we would recommend, Wilson's Albany, McAvoy's Superior, Triumph De Gand, Scarlet Magnate, Russell's Prolific, and Hooker's Seedling, as most likely to give satisfaction. For the benefit of such as wish to provide for themselves a bountiful supply of this luscious fruit another season (and we hope their number will be legion) we append the following remarks on its culture from the *American Agriculturist* for August, 1861:

YOU MUST HAVE STRAWBERRIES.—Not an occasional half pint doled out by the teaspoonful, but plenty of them, great bowlfuls and panfuls, once or twice a day for a whole month at least—not little things of the size of peas that require so much time to pick them over, but great luscious ones, as large as hickory nuts and black walnuts, and larger too—not the chance growth of meadows and pastures, requiring hours of picking in the hot sun, and the trampling down of grass, but nice plots of flourishing hills in the best part of the garden. You must have strawberries—not alone a few of you who dwell in the old settled portions of the East where other fruits abound, but all of you who live away on the new farms of the West, where few cultivated fruits are yet enjoyed, and cannot be until the trees have had time to grow. You must have them—not a dozen years hence, when you have got your farm paid for, your buildings completed, and everything else fixed up. You must have a good taste of them next year, and thenceforth all you can eat. They are good for the health. They are good for the temper; did anybody ever rise from a meal topped off with strawberries and cream, and feel like scolding? They are the cheapest luxury the farm or garden affords, and the *best*. *Good strawberries can be grown for 64 cents a bushel* (*1 cent a pint!*)

"But," says more than one, "we can't afford it this year; times are hard, and your cultivated varieties cost money." Not much; a dozen or two plants of good kinds will cost but a few cents—not more than one or two cents each.

It is now nearly time to look out for a supply of plants. When not to be carried far, it will do to begin to put out plants any time after the middle of August, or before, if the new runners have become well established. The sooner they can be got to growing this year, the larger and better will be the supply of fruit next season. If to go far, especially if by mail, it is best to wait for the cool weather of September, or even the first of October, before taking up the plants. We have obtained fruit the following season from plants set as late as November, but so late planting is not advisable.

Cultivate Strawberries in the Hill.—Every successive year's experience and observation, convinces us that when grown for fruit, it is, as a rule, better to put out strawberry plants in hills, 15 to 20 inches apart, and pinch off the runners. If multiplication is desired, let the runners set, but take up the plants as fast as well rooted, and put them out in hills. They can then be kept hoed almost as easily as corn, and they will produce better fruit and more of it than if allowed to run in a tangled mass or thick mat.

Soil and Manure.—Strawberries will grow on any soil; but like every other plant, they will pay for manure, and flourish best on a moderately good loam. On good rich soil, little manure is needed; but on poor soil apply and dig in deeply a fair coating of well rotted manure. For a clay soil, nothing is better than to lighten it up with rotten manure, and a large supply of black earth (leaf mold) from the woods, or of decayed chips from the wood pile. If the soil be subject to standing water, it should be drained. This may be done by throwing it into high beds, or cutting deep paths between the beds or rows, with an outlet to carry off surplus water. A supply of water below 18 inches in depth, is rather favorable to the plants.

But too many specifications will intimidate the inexperienced reader, and though for extra crops of extra berries, a deep, thoroughly prepared soil is essential, we now desire to simply impress the fact that with a very trifling outlay of time and trouble, *every* garden may be supplied with a good bed of this most excellent fruit. They are grown about as easily as corn.

Winter Protection.—In localities where the soil is subject to much freezing and thawing, it is desirable to throw over the plots, at the beginning of winter, a coat of loose straw or leaves—not enough to smother the plants, or to prevent their being frozen, but merely to keep them from frequent alternate freezing and thawing. Leaves are not so good as straw, as the former mat down and smother the plants more. As good a plan as any, if not the best, is to spread loose straw all over the plants, in November or December, and in Spring simply move the covering from the tops of the plants, and let it lie on the ground around them, where it will smother weeds, keep the ground moist, prevent the soiling of the fruit by rains dashing up the earth, and by its gradual decay furnish manure.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VERERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this; all those applying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

Bedford, April27, tf.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUBLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustible supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
April 27, 3mo. Agents.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS
Quick Sales and Ready Profits.
TERMS exclusively cash.
E. V. MOWRY.
April 27, 3mo.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Cerrificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

July 13, 1866:1y S. T. LITTLE.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.
Nov. 113m G. R. & W. OSTER.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174.20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) participate in the profits of the company.

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use.
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER............J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.

Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,651yr.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.
Boston, 18 Summer street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.
Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisuille, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.
London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.

For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODEN-WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets,
and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress
Goods, Poplins,
Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3;1y

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER
Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some artilces below. ap:6tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine(Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. R DURBORROW............JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge.

April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jab2:1y

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retai
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFYS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S.JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS,
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Pepers for $1.
ap6:tf.

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address, HENRY R. COSTAR.
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold in Bedford, Pa.
☞ By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not lese than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction: and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
andtherefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500** to **$10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5** to **$50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from 5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.